



Concept And Term Relationship in The Domain of Gender Terminology

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ABSTRACT

The article considers the term gender as one of the most important categories in the social life of mankind, based on which the concepts of "woman" and "man" are studied. The gender expression of linguoculturalism in proverbs and works of art in Uzbek and English was also discussed. In particular, on the basis of the linguoculture "happiness" it is studied that different views on the happiness of men and women are reflected in the works in Uzbek and English.

Keywords:

Cognitive Linguistics, Concept, Genealogy, Literary Translation.

Introduction:

The introduction of gender factors into linguistics has led to significant shifts in the development of this science and has left its mark on modern linguistics. This we, the human race and its consciousness, are the only anthropological science that has emerged as a result of the study of language in close connection with cognitive activity we can see. The analysis of gender relations is closely related to cognitive paradigms, in which the concept of masculinity and femininity is a linguocultural concept allows you to study within. Mankind creates a conceptual worldview through a combination of perceptions of masculinity and femininity that belong to a particular culture.

Gender is a social term that defines the behavior of men and women living in different societies and a set of norms of cultural tasks. Studies have found that differences in the behavior of members of the opposite sex are determined by socio-cultural norms rather than biological basis. Gender is formed in society as a social model specific to men and women, and through it the position of men and women in society and its aspirations is determined. The gender

system, which is based on common perceptions of men and women, is unique in different societies. Also, the use of the term gender understands the role of men and women in society, the difference in cultural views, while the term gender is understood only as a biological difference. Gender is one of the most important categories in the social life of mankind.

Material and methods:

According to A.V. Kirilina, gender relations are reflected in stereotypes that have cultural features in language, in the behavior of this person, especially in his speech as well leaves a peculiar mark on the processes of its linguistic socialization.

Consequently, A.V. Kirilina is unique in linguistics of the gender category one of the features is that all of the language sections (morphology, grammar, syntax, lexicology, phraseology, semantics, pragmatics, text linguistics, etc.) can be studied in terms of gender relations. That is, if gender originally meant a gender category in a narrow sense in grammar, then its the study of a new term in the social sphere determines its relevance at all

levels of the language system. It is also deeper in the semantics of lexical units while having essence, the word in a particular language is denotative and connotative meaning and also forms associativeness.

Masculinity and femininity in language as a result of the concepts of masculinity and femininity categories are formed and they have a mutual status level. Usually masculinity with "active-creative" qualities (leadership, determination, self-confidence) characterized by cases of feminist passivity (complacency, softness, sensitivity etc.) and emotionally. This is the behavior of the human mind proves its dependence on stereotypes that express its appearance. Hence, the form of the characters of these opposing categories is reflected in stereotypes, which are in the human mind creates unique imaginations.

In short, most women in the language are ignored, even cases of insulting them were also observed. So, to understand this from the generalization of the above ideas it is possible that "male dominance" is present in all layers of language, in its original form as long as it is possible to observe.

Result and discussion:

Gender perspectives are also based on the idea that the biological and physical aspects of differences between men and women are not important, but cultural and the social side is of particular importance and it influences society with these differences. The basis of gender research is the role and status of men and women in life from describing their differences to analyzing their place and dominance in society through gender attitudes. Human, individual and collective with the help of gender understanding and evaluating the world as consciousness is the relationship between men and women.

It is possible to study the colorful connections of humanity based on .

In particular, the lingvoculture of happiness plays an important role in illuminating the concepts of men and women plays. Since this concept is one of the concepts of emotional-expressive derivation and national-cultural character, it reflects gender characteristics

detected. Happiness is felt in the human heart and most of the joy of happiness is a moment.

That is, man does not feel happiness incessantly, constantly. It arises in some cases, as a result of certain events, and is expressed in a specific form by men and women through language in a particular time and place.

Men's happiness is in women. In the definition of the stereotype of a woman (husband, spouse), a positive assessment of her, the role of women in the world and in the family is unique in both languages is emphasized.

For example, a number of proverbs and sayings in the Uzbek language clearly show this:

a good wife is the state and happiness of the family. The cleanliness of the house is from him, the calmness and serenity of the host is from him (Alisher Navoi); if the wife is good, it is the light of the world; the wife who makes the land, the wife who makes the black land, the household with the wife is a flower, the household without the wife is a desert.

Conclusion:

Achieving family happiness is difficult. One of the remarkable aspects of the lingvoculture of happiness in paremias is the existence of proverbs in the sense that it confirms that the basis of family happiness in the Uzbek nation is the unity of the couple. Family is holy place, the spiritual and moral values inherent in the family: mutual respect, honor, trust, service, love, compassion.

The most important criterion in the family is the understanding and support of each other, the act of empathizing with each other in difficult and happy moments

compatibility. After all, the harmony of the couple ensures the stability and happiness of the family reflected in folk proverbs. At the same time, it is difficult to build a happy family, and in time it will be impossible. For example, if the husband is the wife's slave, the wife is the husband's should be a maid. That is, if the couple understands and supports each other, if the situation requires it to be a slave and a slave in the figurative sense, the family will be strong and stable implied.

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